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Board of Missions.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To Pastors, Elders, Churches and Congregations:

Dear Brethren—As the season has again returned, when you are accustomed to consecrate a portion of your increase to the Lord, in aid of the great and good cause of Domestic Missions, the Executive Committee of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, beg leave to address a few words to you, on this interesting subject.

Suffer us to remind you, brethren, that the *true spirit* of missions is pre-eminently the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. He came from heaven to earth on a mission of mercy, to proclaim "liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." The entire period of his three years ministry, was spent in domestic missionary labours; and it was designated by himself, as one of the most striking miracles of the dispensation he came to establish, that *"to the poor the gospel was preached."* He taught his little family, daily, both by example and precept, to be missionaries. Before his cruel crucifixion, he called first his twelve apostles, and afterwards seventy other disciples, and sent them forth as Domestic Missionaries; saying, "Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not;" "But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and, as ye go, preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand." After his glorious resurrection, and just before his triumphant ascension, "he appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat," and renewed and *enlarged* their commission, saying, "Go *ye* into *all the world*, and preach the gospel to *every creature*." "*Go ye!*" But how was it possible for *eleven* men to preach the gospel to the 800,000,000 of human beings, who were scattered over this wide world, and many of them peopling countries then unknown. Manifestly, the Master addressed them on the principle which he had previously explained to them, "What I say unto you, I say unto *all*;" and so, undoubtedly, they understood him. He addressed them in their *distinctive* character and relations, as his true disciples, and the members of his visible church; and, as such, he enjoined upon them a *christian duty* important in its nature, *universal* in its extent, and *equally imperative on all*—in every age, who should afterwards become his disciples. The great work of Missions, then, both foreign and domestic, belongs primarily to the true disciples of Christ, or, in other words, to *the church of the living God*. The exalted Head commands, "Go *ye* into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," and it *is her duty* to obey. The obligation rests upon every section of the church—upon every distinct denomination of christians—upon every officer of the church, from the lowest to the highest—upon every private member, from the youngest to the oldest. These, beloved brethren, are the settled opinions of the committee which now addresses you, and we believe them to be the opinions entertained by the Board whom we represent, and by the great body of that particular branch of the church whom we serve.

In accordance with these views, it is our most earnest desire, and our fervent prayer to God, that every professing christian, connected with the Presbyterian church, may speedily be brought, not only to believe in his understanding, but also to feel in his heart, that he really belongs, *by virtue of his union with the church*, to a called, consecrated, covenanted *missionary family*, whose great ultimate object is, the *glory of God, in the conversion of the world*.

On the principles implied in the foregoing remarks, the plans and operations of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly are believed to be based. In the prosecution of these plans, we have uniformly regarded and importunately urged it upon the churches, as an object of primary importance, that the name of *every communicating member*, old and young, male and female, should be voluntarily enrolled as a member of a Sessional Auxiliary; and yet again, beloved, suffer us affectionately and earnestly to urge all those among you, who have been redeemed with blood, and love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity (if they have not already done it,) to perform this obvious duty, or rather to embrace this exalted *privilege* without further delay. Do not misapprehend, us brethren; we assume no authority—we impose no obligations—we prescribe no laws—we demand no tribute—we do not even *ask a reluctant* contribution—"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." We know you have been *"delivered from bondage,"* and been brought into *"liberty"* even the glorious "liberty of the sons of God." We cheerfully recognize, nay we glory in it as a fundamental principle of the Church with which we stand connected, that Jesus Christ alone is Lord of the conscience—but, "we think it meet—to stir you up, by putting you in *remembrance*." "What! *know ye not*, that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God? and ye are *not your own?*

"For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit which are God's."

We are persuaded, christian brethren, that none of you need to be taught again, these *"first principles"* of our holy religion. Full well you know, already, that these hallowed injunctions were received from above; and that these words, also, fell from the blessed lips of the Master himself, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren and sisters; yea and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." We "write no *new* commandment unto you, but an old commandment, which ye had from the beginning." Let the love of Christ, constrain you then, brethren, to aid, according to your ability, not only by your prayers, but also, by your *contributions*, in the blessed and benevolent enterprise of *"building the old waste places,"*—then shall ye be called—"The repairor of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

As incentives to the exercise of a charity, as prompt, and extended and liberal, as your circumstances will justify, permit us to lay before you briefly a few interesting facts in relation to the operations and necessities of the Board of Missions. If you need, then, brethren, to have your confidence increased, by a knowledge of the opinions entertained by others, of the plans and doings of the Board, we invite your attention to the following statements.

1. *The number of Presbyteries, Sessions and Churches, which are now Auxiliary to the Board.*

In the year 1828, when the Board was reorganized, there was scarcely an ecclesiastical judicatory, church or congregation under the jurisdiction of the Assembly which sustained to it a direct auxiliary relation and afforded systematic and efficient aid in the prosecution of its work.—Whereas, at the present time, it is favoured with the confidence, and cordial co-operation of 56, out of 104 Presbyteries, embracing 862 ministers, and 1341 churches, by the great proportion of which the most favourable and encouraging resolutions have been adopted, and the Cor. Ex. Committees have been appointed on the plan suggested by the Board. Between five and six hundred of the Sessions and churches have, also, adopted the plan of Sessional Auxiliaries, and are now, by annual contributions, beginning to afford valuable pecuniary assistance to the Board. Of the Presbyteries connected with the Board there are in the State of *New York*, 10—Synod of *New Jersey*, 3—Synod of *Philadelphia*, 8—Synod of *Pittsburg*, 8—Synod of *Ohio*, 3—Synod of *Cincinnati*, 3—Synod of *Indiana*, 3—Synod of *Illinois*, 2—Synod of *Kentucky*, 4—Synod of *Virginia*, 2—Synod of *North Carolina*, 3—Synod of *Tennessee*, 2—Synod of *West Tennessee*, 3—Synod of *South Carolina*, 1—Synod of *Mississippi* and *South Alabama*, 1.

Of the Presbyteries not connected with the Board, there are in *New England*, 2—*New York*, 19—and *Western Reserve of Ohio*, 5. Of the remaining *twenty-two*, 9 are conducting their own Missionary operations, either as Presbyteries, or in connexion with independent, *local* Societies, and 13 have hitherto declined forming an Auxiliary connexion with the Board.

It is proper for us in this place to add, that we have just received from Cincinnati, Ohio, the important intelligence, that the final decision of the *Missionary Convention*, held in that place in the month of November last, is expressed in the following resolution, viz.

"*Resolved*, That under these circumstances they deem it *inexpedient to propose any change* in the General Assembly's mode of conducting Missions, as they *fully approve of that now in such successful operation;* and, that the purity, peace, and prosperity of the Presbyterian Church materily depend on the active and efficient aid the Sessions and Presbyteries under its care, may afford to the Assembly's Board."

This resolution, we are informed, was adopted, by a vote of 54 to 15.

2. *Rapid increase of Missionaries.*

In the year 1828, the Board reported to the General Assembly only *thirty one* Missionaries, who had been employed for very short periods of time, and the whole amount of their labour was less than that of one man for *eight* years. In 1829, *one year after their re-organization*, they reported to the Assembly 101 Missionaries and Agents: in 1830, 198; in 1831, 233. The number of Missionaries and Agents who have been employed within the *last six months*, including those whose terms of service had not expired when our last annual report was made, already exceeds the number employed during the *whole of the preceding year*.

The number of Missionaries and Agents who have been engaged in the service of the Board, in the course of the year 1831, exceeds *two hundred and sixty; and nearly one half of the whole number have been located in the Valley of the Mississippi*. The number of *new* Missionaries appointed within the three months past, has been much greater, than was ever before commissioned by the Board, in so short a period of time. The new appointments, published in November, being 24; in December, 11; and in January, 7. These 42 new Missionaries have been distributed thro' *fourteen* different States, and no less than *twenty-six* of them have been sent to the South and West—where the demand for labourers, is truly affecting—and where comparatively few, have heretofore been willing to be located. In addition to these, the Board have the pleasing prospect of appointing twelve or fifteen more, in a very few weeks, many of whom are designed for the same sections of our country.

3. *Success of Missionary Labours.*

In the ordinary duties of the ministerial office in preaching the word, family visitation, imparting biblical and catechetical instruction, and conducting meetings for social prayer and religious conference, the Missionaries of the Board have been diligently and faithfully engaged, and their labours of love have been crowned by the Great Head of the Church, with a rich and abundant blessing. Within the last twelve months, in fields occupied by the Missionaries of the Board, between 20 and 30 houses for public worship have been erected; more than 20 new Churches have been organized, and about 600 Sabbath Schools, 250 Bible Classes, and an equal number of Temperance Societies, have been newly established, or fostered and enlarged. By the instrumentality of these Missionaries, also, many thousands of the destitute have been supplied with copies of the sacred Scriptures and a great variety of religious Tracts.

But the *distinguishing blessing*, bestowed upon the labours of our Missionaries, for which above all others, we would call upon our brethren to unite with us in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to a covenant keeping God, is the *gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit*, upon many "who were dead in trespasses and sins." In upwards of *forty* of the churches, served by the Missionaries of the Board, *"times of refreshing, from the presence of the Lord,"* have been experienced, in the course of the past year. By these most gracious visitations, the hearts of the Missionaries have been cheered and strengthened; the saints have been revived; and sinners have been arrested, convinced, convicted and hopefully converted unto God; and to the churches, thus favoured of the Lord, it is estimated, that *nine hundred* souls have been added. Encouraging accessions have, also, been made to many of the churches, under the care of our missionaries, where no unusual excitement has existed; and the whole number of additions from the world, to all the churches served by the missionaries of the Board, is estimated at *two thousand*. Surely, beloved brethren, "This is the Lord's doing: it is marvellous in our eyes." To those who were *lately* sighing in the wilderness, and weeping by the water courses, because there were none to lead them into the green pastures, and beside the still waters; "How beautiful," *now*, oh, "how beautiful, upon the mountains, are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth." We charge you to remember, brethren, that these saints in the desert, have been comforted and blest; and these two thousand sinners in the "waste places," have been arrested and hopefully converted, by the humble *instrumentality* of self-denying and devoted *Missionaries*—the Missionaries of your own church—the Missionaries whom you, yourselves, have assisted to sustain by your prayers and contributions. And now, beloved, in view of the facts presented, and in the sacred name of *Him* who bought you with his own blood, let us affectionately and solemnly ask you, Shall these successful Missionaries be compelled to retire from the interesting fields they occupy? Shall the gathered flocks, to whom they minister, be again left without spiritual shepherds? Shall the tender lambs, who have been collected from the wilderness, be resigned to beasts of prey? We anticipate your answer. We are sure you would reply, no, never, no! And cheerfully, most cheerfully do we join you in this solemn negative. But *how* shall these heart rending occurrences be prevented? Missionaries are but men; most of them, like their divine exemplar, are *poor* men; and, not a few of them, have to provide for the support of families. They have been sent expressly to preach, also, to the *poor;* and unless they are sustained, in part, by the contributions of the churches, necessity will compel them to abandon their present stations, and seek a competency, for their wives and little ones, in more favoured sections of the country. Are you ready to say, brethren, let them appeal, in their necessities, to the Board of Missions for assistance? That appeal has been made already. The Board have heard it—felt it—and, under its constraining influence, they have solemnly pledged for their relief, the faithfulness and liberality of the churches, whose almoners they are; and now, we importunely solicit from *you* a portion of those pecuniary means, by which their pledges are to be redeemed. In conclusion, brethren, we frankly disclose to you,

4. *The pecuniary embarrassments of the Board.*

It has long been the settled puspose of the Board of Missions, *never to withhold a commission*, from any duly qualified labourer who was willing to engage in their service, on account of their *immediate want of funds* required for his support in a missionary field. And although their treasury has frequently been empty, and sometimes overdrawn to a large amount, yet they have never dared to turn away their ears from the cry of the needy, and stay the footsteps of a herald of the cross who was ready to minister to their spiritual wants, because the churches whom they served had failed to furnish them with the necessary resources. They have had confidence both in the ability and disposition of those churches, to enable them ultimately to fulfil all the pecuniary engagements, into which they deemed it necessary and proper for them to enter, for the successful prosecution of the benevolent enterprise in which they are engaged. From past experience, we are fully satisfied, that this confidence has not been misplaced. The time was, brethren, and that time is no further distant than the year 1828, when the income of the Board of Missions, for twelve months, amounted to no more than 2400 dollars. This fact was, indeed, humiliating, mournful, and discouraging—but the real and tried friends of the Board, were not even then utterly disheartened, their efforts were not suspended. "They were troubled on every side, yet not distressed; they were perplexed, but not in despair; —cast down, but not destroyed." Out of darkness there arose light; from their very weakness, they gathered strength. They were strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. They gathered up the mantles of the departed saints, who laboured with them in the missionary enterprise in better days, they smote upon the deep and turbid stream which impeded their progress, they called upon the God of Elijah, and moved onward. The Board of Missions was reorganized, its plan of operations was improved, the sphere of its labours was greatly enlarged, a spirited appeal was made to the liberality of the churches; and in the short space of only three years, they had the unmingled satisfaction of reporting to the General Assembly, that their Missionaries had been increased from 31 to 233; and their resources, from *twenty four hundred* dollars to nearly as many *thousands!* Under the powerful influence of these delightful recollections of the *past*, you will not think it strange, beloved brethren, when we seriously assure you, that, although the treasury of the Board, is at the present moment *overdrawn*, to the amount of 6000 dollars; and although this amount, and at least *ten thousand dollars* in addition, will be required at our hands by the month of June next, we nevertheless entertain the most animating and consoling hopes for the *future*. Nor will you be either surprised or offended, if, in view of the statements we have now submitted, with impassioned earnestness and strong expectation, we repeat our supplications to you,—as patriots, as philanthropists, as Presbyterians, as *Christians*—for immediate, liberal, pecuniary assistance. We ask your contributions—in the name of our needy Missionaries and their dependant families—in the name of the many thousands of the perishing poor whom they serve in the gospel; in the name and as the servants of the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in these United States; and in the name, which is above every name, of the ever glorious Head of the Church militant and triumphant—even of Jehovah Jesus, who for the encouragement of pious liberality, said when upon earth, "whosoever shall give a cup of cold water to a disciple in the name of a disciple, shall not lose his reward"—and who will say, upon the throne of judgment, when he places on the brow of the objects of your charity the crown of eternal glory, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*Missionary Reporter, for Jan.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO AGENTS, AUXILIARIES, AND ANNUAL CONTRIBUTORS.

From the address of the Executive Committee, it will be perceived, that the Board of Missions, are at the present time, in *great want of funds*. We would, therefore, respectfully solicit, from all our *Agents* from the *Treasurers* of Auxiliaries, and all others who may have funds in their hands, designed for the use of the Board, a *prompt remittance* of the same to our Treasurer, Solomon Allen, Esq. No 117, Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

Annual Contributors to the Board, would confer a special favour, if they would forward, as *speedily* as may suit their convenience, the amount of their benefactions.

We would, respectfully, remind the *Sessions*, which are Auxiliary to the Board, of the vast importance of *diligence and punctuality*, in making their annual collections, and in renewing their efforts to *increase the number of members of Auxiliaries*, and to obtain liberal subscriptions and donations, from wealthy and benevolent individuals. In accordance with the wishes of many of their friends, and with a view to the strictest economy, the Board have greatly diminished the number of their special agents, and having only *three* engaged in their service at the present time, they are under the necessity of depending almost entirely on the gratuitous efforts of those *ministers and Elders*, who take a lively interest in their operations, for a large proportion of the pecuniary resources which are indispensable, to the successful prosecution of their work.

It is the earnest desire of the Board, that a fair and extended experiment of the plan of raising funds by *voluntary agencies*, may now be made by Sessions and Presbyteries; in order that they may be enabled hereafter, if it should prove successful, to avoid the expense of all special Agencies.—*Ib.*

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR MISSIONARY AID.

Applications to the Board for *Missionary appointments*, and *pecuniary aid;* and also for the *re-appointment* of Missionaries, should always be made by the *Elders* of the Church, *through the Corresponding Executive Committee* of the Presbytery to which the Church applying for assistance belongs—accompanied with a recommendation, from said committee, of the Missionary to be appointed, and a specification of the amount of aid, deemed indispensably necessary.

If there be no Corresponding Executive Committee in the Presbytery, the application must be fully sanctioned by two neighbouring Ministers, connected with the Presbytery to which the Church belongs.—*Ib.*

The Work of God in the South Sea Islands.

A writer in the London New Monthly Magazine, after candinly avowing his former hostility to missions, and stating that he now cheerfully yields to the convictions forced upon him by the evidence of facts, proceeds in the following firm and unhesitating language, to contrast the past and present state of the South Sea Islands.

"Certainly no parts of the habitable globe have ever exhibited a more ignorant, barbarous, and demoralized race, than the Polynesian Islands, while under the dominion of the idolatrous superstitions which governed them for ages. These dark places of the earth were full of the habitations of cruelty. Infancy and age were alike its victims. There was a perpetual warfare between all their institutions and the well being of society. The latter maintained a constant struggle even for existence, with the abominable customs which the former embodied and sanctioned. Population was rapidly diminishing, and the fairest portions of the world were becoming desolate.—Man was the only contrast to the lovely scene around him, and it was perfect, a moral ruin made doubly hideous by the blooming Eden which exposed and reproached his deformity. But a change, as salutary as it is wonderful, was wrought by an agency, which the philosophers and moralists of civilized Europe, were accustomed to regard with derision and contempt. The fact can no longer be disguised. The principal Islands of the Pacific have risen to a state of intellectual and social improvement, which has scarcely a parallel in the history of nations, and all this has been accomplished in the brief space of little more than thirty years, by the generous and self-denying labors of a few individuals who embarked from England, but slenderly endowed with general knowledge, ignorant of the languages, habits, and customs of the people they were destined to instruct, and unaccredited by the hierarchy of their native land. They were equally destitute of patronage, wealth, and power, but they were men of sound intellect, of patient industry, and, above all, sincerely and ardently devoted to the faith which had constrained them to become missionaries."

The following testimony to the truth of the above statement, merits the attention of all who have been deceived by the studied attempts of the Edinburgh reviewers, and some American writers, to misrepresent and undervalue the great moral change which has been wrought in these islands.

A French naval officer, in a despatch to his government, dated Matavai Bay, May 15, 1823, says:

"The state of the island of Tahiti is now very different from what it was in the days of Cook. The missionaries of the Society of London have entirely changed the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatory exists no longer; they profess generally the christian religion: the women no longer come on board the vessels, and they are very reserved on all occasions. Their marriages are celebrated in the same manner as in Europe, and the King confines himself to one wife. The women are also admitted to the table with their husbands. The infamous society of the Arreoys exists no longer; the bloody wars in which the people engaged, and human sacrifices, have entirely ceased, since 1816. All the natives can read and write, and have religious books translated into their language, printed either at Tahiti, Ulitea, or Eimeo. They have built considerable churches, where they repair twice in the week, and show the greatest attention to the discourses of the preacher. It is common to see numerous individuals take notes of the most interesting passages of the sermons they hear."

Another naval captain in the Russian service, in a letter dated as late as 1830, says:

"I was quite delighted with the pious people who have been converted from idolatry. They bear a *far larger proportion to the inhabitants than can be found in towns and cities in Europe*. What I saw and heard of the christian devotedness of many of the natives, made me feel that my own religion was of a very low standard.—I found, alas! that all the natives are not followers of Christ; but as it is in Europe, so it is there, many are still following divers lusts and pleasures,' particularly among the youthful part of the population. There were several ships lying near the island (one from London, and the rest from other nations) during my visit; but it appears to me, that the generality of the sea-faring men *do not like the glorious change* which God has wrought among the natives through the instrumentality of the missionaries, and *the reason is obvious*."

What the reason here spoken of was, may probably be learned by the following extract from Mr. Ellis's journal.

"The traffic of prostitution, carried on by the natives with foreigners on ship-board, as well as on shore, is most public and shameless here. But this is a subject on which we must not, we dare not record what we have seen and do know. The utter abolition of this infamy in the christianized islands of the southern Pacific, is one of the most signal triumphs of the Gospel in the history of human wickedness, in any age or part of the world. It is painful to add, (as we have intimated before,) that for this very cause the Gospel and its other triumphs are evil spoken of by many christians (falsely so called,) who visit these seas, and are filled with rage, disappointment, and malice, when they find that they cannot riot in licentiousness, as former voyagers did, on these once polluted shores; therefore, do *they* abhor the change, and calumniate those who have been instrumental in its production."

We shall only add one testimony more, that of Sir Thomas Brisbane, late Governor of the colony of New South Wales, whose high official situation offered many opportunities for receiving correct information respecting the state of the islands, and the influence of Christianity on their inhabitants.

"You can declare my favorable opinion, in the strongest terms, of the value I attach to missionary labors, and the inestimable benefits they have conferred on the vast extent of the population of the Islands of the southern hemisphere.

"Captain Gambier, of the navy, stated to me, that he had touched at various of those islands, particularly at Otaheite, where he found the savages who had succoured Cook, converted to peaceable christians.

"Were it necessary, I could add various other testimonials in behalf of the inestimable blessings the missionaries have conferred on mankind."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Tyerman and Bennet's Journal.

"The Tahitians," says the Boston Recorder, "are often spoken of as indolent; but our travellers are unjust, so far as their *present* habits are concerned. They are very early risers, and do a day's work in the morning, while Europeans are in bed. They quit their couches at early dawn, and after their private and family devotions, proceed immediately to their work. They doubtless however owe much of their present industry and enterprise to the impulse of religion. In proof of this a resolution adopted at a public meeting in one of the districts, is refered to, according to which any house hereafter built in the old slovenly style might be pulled down by any body, without exposure or punishment. Before Christianity found them, the principle part of their time was spent in eating, sleeping and profligacy. Now their hours are generally employed in honest and and profitable labor, or in individual or social improvement.

"During their visit to the island of Huahine, the deputation witnessed a transaction of singular religious interest and moral dignity.—These islanders, it seems, find no difficulty in understanding the *missionary* character of the Gospel; and accordingly, having embraced it themselves, they are at once aware of the duty of efforts to extend its blessings to others, and "the love of Christ con-

straineth" them to action. In this spirit it had been determined by the church of Huahine to send some of their number with the good news of salvation to the Marquesas Islands, distant about one thousand miles. They set apart two suitable men for this service, and about 1200 individuals assembled in the great chapel. Hautia, regent of the island, was called to the chair; and after devotional exercises, the nature, the importance, and the difficulties of the undertaking, were fully explained.

For the Western Luminary.

Authentic Memoir of the Conversion of a Negro:

As given by an English gentleman travelling in America.

Every day's observation convinces me, that the children of God are made so by his own special grace and power; and that all means, whether more or less, are equally effectual with him, whenever he is pleased to employ them for conversion.

In one of my excursions, I was walking by myself over a considerable plantation, amused with its boundary, and comparing it with that of my own country; till I came within a short distance of a middle-aged negro; who was tilling the ground. I felt a strong inclination,—unusual with me,—*to converse with him.* After asking him some questions about his work, which he answered very sensibly, I wished him to tell me, whether his state of slavery was not disagreeable to him, and whether he would not gladly exchange it for his liberty.

"Massah—(said he, looking very seriously upon me,) I have wife and children—my massah takes care of them—and I have no care to provide any thing; I have a good massah, who teach me to read—and I read good book—that makes me happy." I am glad, replied I, to hear you say so; and, pray, what is the good book you read? "The Bible, massah—God's own good book." Do you understand friend, as well as read this book? for many can read the words well who cannot get hold of the true and good sense. "O massah! says he, I read the book much before I understand, but at last I felt pain in my heart—I found things in the book that cut me to pieces." Aye, said I, what things were they? "Why, massah, I found that I had bad heart,—a very bad heart indeed. I felt pain that God would destroy me, because I was wicked, and done nothing as I should do. God was holy, and I was very vile and naughty; so I could have nothing from him but fire and brimstone in hell." In short, he entered into a full account of his convictions of sin, which were as deep and piercing as any I had ever heard of, and what Scriptures came to his mind, which he had read, that probed him to the bottom of his heart, and were made the means of light and comfort to his soul. I asked him likewise how he got comfort under all this trial. "O massah, it was Christ gave me comfort, by his dear word. He bade me come unto him, and he would give me rest, for I was very weary and heavy laden." And here he went through a line of the most precious texts in the Bible, shewing me, by his artless comment upon them, as he went along, what great things God had done in the course of some years for his soul. Being rather more acquainted with doctrinal truths and the analogy of the Bible than he had been, or in his situation could easily be, I had a mind to try how far a simple untutored experience, graciously given without the usual means, could carry a man from some speculative errors,—and I therefore asked him several questions about the merit of works, the justification of a sinner, the power of grace, and the like. I own I was as much astonished at, as I admired, the sweet spirit and simplicity of his answers—such was the heavenly wisdom that God had put into the mind of this negro—his discourse, flowing merely from the richness of grace—with a tenderness and expression far "beyond the reach of art," perfectly charmed me. On the other hand, my entering unto all his feelings, together with an account to him, which he had never heard before, that thus and thus the Lord in his mercy dealt with all his children, and had dealt with me, drew streams of joyful tears down his black cheeks, that we looked upon each other and talked with that inexpressible glow of Christian affection, that made me more than ever believe in, what I have too often thoughtlessly professed to believe—*the communion of saints.* I shall never forget how the poor excellent creature seemed to hang upon my lips and to eat my very words,—when I enlarged upon the love of Christ to poor sinners—the free bounty and tender mercy of God—the frequent and delightful sense he gives of his presence—the faith he bestows in his promises—the victory this faith is enabled to get over trials and temptations—the joy and peace in believing—the hope in life and death, and glorious expectation of immortality. To have taken off his eager, delighted, animated air and manner would have been a master-piece for Reynolds. He had never heard such discourse, nor found the opportunity of hearing it before. He seemed like a man who had been thrown into a new world, and at length had found company. Though my conversation lasted at least two or three hours, I scarce ever enjoyed the happy swiftness of time so sweetly in all my life. We knew not how to part. He would accompany me as far as he might, and I felt for my part such a delight in the artless, savoury, solid, unaffected experience of this dear soul, that I could have been glad to see him often then or to see his like at any time now. But my situation rendered this impossible. I therefore took an affectionate adieu with an ardour equal to the warmest and the most ancient friendship; telling him that neither the colour of his body nor the condition of his present life, could prevent him from being my dear brother in our blessed Saviour; and that though we must part now, never to see each other again any more in this world, I had no doubt of our having another joyful meeting in our Father's home, where we should live together and love one another throughout a long and happy eternity.—"Amen, amen, my dear massah—God bless you and poor me too forever and ever."

If I had been an angel from heaven he could not have received me with more evident delight than he did—nor could I have considered him with a more sympathetic regard if he had been a long-known Christian of the good old sort, grown up into my affections in the course of many years."

It is written in the Scriptures, and fulfilled in the experience of real christians, *They shall all be taught of God.* Isa. vi. 45. The teaching of God the Holy Ghost, by the word, was most evident in the case of this poor negro. The word of God was the instrument of his regeneration. Jas. 1, 18. By this, as he expressed himself, he was brought to feel pain in his heart—to fear that God would destroy him—to see the badness of his heart—to see the evil of his actions, in short to become a true penitent. It was also from the word of God, that he derived comfort. The promise of rest to the weary and heavy laden was precious to his soul. It was "Christ who gave him comfort by his dear word;"—and thus being made happy by reading "God's own good book," his mind was reconciled to his station; and he lived contented in the lowest state of servitude.

Reader, this negro was a *Christian*, a Bible Christian. He had not indeed, the outward *form* of godliness, but he had the *power.* How is it with you?—You were born in a Christian country, have *read* the Bible, have *heard* the gospel, but what have you *felt?* You have the *form*, but where is the *power?* Let conscience answer the important question. On the whole, let us observe the honour that God puts on the use of his holy word, let us be thankful that we have it in our own mother tongue, and let us read and recommend the reading of it with increasing diligence. E.

For the Western Luminary.

Happy Death of a Little Girl.

MR. SKILLMAN:

If you think the following narrative worthy of a place in your paper please insert it. J. B.

Miss —— had been a Sabbath School scholar for more than five years. She was in the 12th year of her age; sprightly, amiable, the idol of her connexions, and greatly beloved by all her acquaintances. She took a deep interest in the Sabbath School exercises: often did the starting tear tell the feeling of her heart. On the —— Sabbath of Sept. 1830, was the last time that she attended the school. On that occasion an unusually solemn address was delivered to the children by the superintendant. Its effect was visible, especially upon the subject of this communication. Her image is still present before me. But ah! we little thought that we should see her there no more. Before another Sabbath she was attacked by a most painful disease, and brought to her dying bed. The superintendant of the school was called from the neighborhood on Saturday, and did not return until Sabbath evening. He then found her situation truly alarming, and was informed that she had expressed much anxiety for his return, that he might pray for her. A chapter was read; on being asked if she understood and would recollect its contents, she repeated some of the most striking passages, conversed freely upon the subject of religion, and appeared cordially and devoutly to unite in supplicating the throne of grace. She appeared to be much engaged in mental prayer, and sometimes was heard in whispers to utter these expressions, "Dear Lord, be merciful to me a sinner," "Here Lord, I give myself away, 'tis all that I can do." On being told that the Lord would be merciful to her, she expressed her fears that he would not, she had been so great a sinner. On being asked in what way she expected her sins could be pardoned and she saved; her reply was, by the blood of Christ.

She continued in great anxiety of mind until the Wednesday following, when the clouds and darkness were scattered from her mind, and she appeared to be brought into the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. A new song was put into her mouth, even a song of praise, in the midst of her afflictions. She now expressed the most ardent love for her Saviour, and benevolence to all her friends; nor did she stop here, her expansive soul embraced the whole human family. Often did she say, "I wish every body to go to heaven." Her disease was of the most distressing character and her sufferings exquisite; but we now found that her interest in religious exercises was so intense that she measurably forgot her bodily sufferings. While we read the scriptures she seemed utterly absorbed in the subject, and would often repeat some part of what was read. She delighted much in hearing singing, and frequently selected such hymns as she thought adapted to her case.

"Amazing grace how sweet the sound," &c.

was often sung at her request; and as often would she say, sing

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

During these exercises, her countenance assumed an unusual placidness, such as we might fancy an angel wears. When we knelt by her bed, and poured forth our supplications for her, and expressed our thanks on her behalf, her folded hands and closed eyes manifested that she felt more than could be expressed. She seemed to participate in the joys of heaven. In this frame of mind she would often call her friends around her bed, and most affectionately beseech them to become religious, and prepare to meet her in heaven, where she soon expected to rest from all her sufferings. Of her religious acquaintances who came to visit her, (if she knew that they were in the habit of praying in public) few were permitted to go away without kneeling by her and praying. On one occasion she asked a physician, if he thought she would ever wake if she went to sleep that night. She was told that she would probably awake that night, and that she would certainly awake in the morning of the resurrection. After a little reflection, she, with great composure, said, "well if I go to sleep to night, I do not think I shall ever awake until the resurrection." For some of her near connexions who were not professors, she manifested the most anxious concern, entreating them "to get religion," as she expressed it, "immediately, without delay, to make haste." On one of these occasions, after most earnestly and affectionately begging her father to become religious, she turned her eyes to her grandfather and requested him to talk to her father, in hopes that that might be an inducement with him to seek the salvation of his soul. On another occasion, while her grandfather was sitting by her, she looked him in the face, her countenance beaming with heavenly love, and said, "Grand Pa, you must preach to all the little boys and girls about here, and tell them that they must be good," by which we know she meant that they must love the Saviour who was precious to her soul. She continued in this state of mind several days, so happy in the contemplation of that glory which we believed awaited her, that though we loved her with the most tender affection, we could scarcely wish to detain her from the crown, and from immortal joys. On the evening before she died she expressed her firm conviction that she should not live until morning. On being asked if she was afraid to die, she answered with perfect calmness, "not much." Thus this lovely child was cut down like a tender plant before its blossoms are unfolded. But she sleeps in Jesus, who has done all things well. She closed her eyes on earthly things, with a full expectation and well grounded hope that her soul would immediately be in paradise with her Saviour; and that her body would be raised all glorious at the resurrection of the just.

Sabbath School children, if you would die happy as this dear child died, you must love the Saviour she loved. You must repent of your sins. She felt herself a sinner, and often uttered the publican's prayer, "God be merciful to me a sinner." May you all from the heart pray in this manner, and Jesus the friend of sinners will save you.

Sabbath School teachers, you occupy an important station. On the faithful discharge of your duties, perhaps depends the eternal happiness of your pupils. O remember, that one soul is of more value than millions of worlds. Think of the price of its redemption, and you cannot fail to be anxious for its salvation. Could you witness the dying scene of one of your pupils, triumphing and shouting victory, even in the arms of death, would you ever regret your undertaking? Would you not be amply rewarded for all your labors of love and bless God that you had ever been permitted to engage in so glorious a work? Go on, a crown of glory awaits the faithful Sabbath School teacher.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1832.

The Colonization Society.

A late number of the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," a well conducted periodical, published by the American Colonization Society, contains several very interesting letters addressed to the Secretary of the Board, at Washington City, by *Dr. Mechlin*, the Colonial Agent residing at Liberia.

We learn from these official documents, that the present condition of the Colony at Liberia is prosperous beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. The internal improvements of the Colony have lately been carried on most rapidly and extensively. And the influence exerted over the neighboring tribes is rapidly tending to banish the ignorance and superstition in which they are enshrouded.

We have long been accustomed to view the happy and widely extended influence which the American Colonization Society must exert, by means of the Colony at Liberia, over the degraded and grossly ignorant heathen population of Africa, as constituting one of its chief excellencies. Those who are accustomed, in viewing this subject, to limit the benefits of the Colonization Society to this country, have a very imperfect conception of the true design of this noble institution. That the operation of this Society in the U. States will be attended with the most happy consequences, every unprejudiced mind, that has paid any attention to the subject, must at once discern. Nay, its operation in this country has already been productive of the happiest results, both upon our colored and white population. And this has been affected almost solely by individual effort, but one state in the union, so far as we are informed, having contributed to this object out of its public treasury. And when it is taken into consideration, that what has been done has been affected amidst strenuous opposition, and the most inveterate prejudice, none can hesitate to say, the friends of this benevolent and philanthropic institution have done nobly. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they have had to labor, in laying the foundation of this extensive plan of benevolence, they have given an impulse to the cause which shall never cease to be felt while there is a remnant of the African race in our country. We say then, that this institution is destined to exert a wonderful moral and physical influence over this republic. We say, it has, in some degree, exerted such an influence ever since its establishment. And judging from the feeling which now pervades the community in reference to this subject, we hesitate not to say, that it cannot be long before the efficient arm of Congress will be exerted in this cause and the energies of the Republic put forth to hasten the consummation of a scheme which will be ultimately acknowledged by all, to have been founded in the profoundest wisdom and the most enlarged and liberal benevolence.

But, beneficial and glorious as the operation of this institution must be, in reference to the interests of the United States, the influence it will exert over the individuals who are, by its instrumentality, raised from a state of degradation, to enjoy, in the land of their fathers, all the inestimable immunities and privileges of freemen, and above all, the effect it is to have upon the moral and intellectual condition of the heathen millions of Africa, is no less beneficial and glorious. What individual, possessing a single spark of philanthropy, can trace the influence this Society is now exerting,—and will exert in a far more extensive degree when its receives that patronage which it will soon receive from our liberal and enlightened government,—in enlightening the community in reference to the subject of slavery and their true interests in regard to our colored population, ultimately freeing our countrymen from a yoke which is becoming greater than they can bear, wiping away a foul blot from our national character, planting a colony of freemen, having our own manners and customs and speaking our own language, on the shores of a barbarous heathen country, banishing the abominable slave trade, and bearing civilization and all the rich blessings of the gospel to millions now living in all the grossness of idolatry and superstition, what individual, we say, can trace the operation of this extensive and truly benevolent plan of usefulness, without being impressed with the moral sublimity and grandeur of the objects it purposes, with the most favorable prospect of success, to accomplish. Hence, we see the error of those who suppose the ultimate beneficial effects of this institution are to terminate in the U. States. With views of the Colonization Society so contracted and so imperfect, we wonder not at the indifference with which its claims to thir patriotism and philanthropy are met; we wonder not at the want of zeal and activity in this cause which we are sorry to say, characterizes too many of its professed friends.

The Cholera.

Great alarm has recently been excited in England, by apprehensions of the Spasmodic or Indian Cholera. Extensive quarantine regulations have been made to prevent its approach, a prayer has been adopted, by the proper ecclesiastical authorities, with special reference to the disease, to be read in the churches, and the drugs used as remedies have rapidly advanced in value, till they have attained three or four times their ordinary price. This extraordinary excitement is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that the disease had been steadily and rapidly approaching the English coast for several months, desolating every tract of territory over which it passed, until it has reached the neighboring country of Germany.

The immediate cause of this excitement, was the appearance of a number of aggravated cases of Cholera Morbus in several parts of England, many of which had proved fatal. Several physicians who had been acquainted with the disease, in India, were deputed by the government to examine the cases minutely, in order to make an official report on the subject. Their decision seemed rather to have confirmed the popular fears, while the resident practitioners generally agreed in pronouncing the disease not to be of foreign origin. Immediately previous to the last dates, however, but few new cases had appeared, and the panic appears to have greatly subsided. Whether these were cases of the continental cholera, in a mild form, or whether this dreadful scourge is to display itself in that country, and perhaps in our own land, with the horrors that have attended its progress through the greater part of Europe and Egypt, is probably, at this time, beyond the reach of human knowledge.

Theological Institutions.

We have recently received the catalogues for 1832, of the officers and students of the Theological Seminaries of Andover, Massachusetts, and Auburn, New-York. Both institutions appear to be in a flourishing condition. Having mislaid the catalogue of the Auburn institution, we are not enabled to give any detailed view of its operations. The Andover Seminary has, at present, 6 professors, and 158 students, viz. Resident Graduates, 5; in the Senior Class, 38; in the Middle Class, 36; in the Junior Class, 79.

☞ The attention of our readers is invited to the very interesting letter of Mrs. Worcester, wife of one of the imprisoned missionaries, which will be found on our last page.

ERRATUM.—Lum. Dec. 21, 1831.—Article headed Georgia and the Indians—3d par. 3d line, after the word statute, read—'except in slave-holding states."

For the Western Luminary.

2nd Annual Report of the Bath County Temperance Society.

The time for the Second Annual meeting of the Bath County Temperance Society, has arrived; at which time it becomes the duty of your committee, to report their proceedings, and the state of the Society.

In making our report, we would state that the Agents appointed at the last Annual meeting, were each furnished with a constitution—that they might aid in forwarding the benevolent designs of this Society; through whose agency, in connection, with that of the executive committee, our society now numbers upwards of two hundred. We are grateful to find the anticipations and confidence of your last year's committee realized, when they informed you, they could not believe that an institution, which had proved so extensively beneficial in other places could fail of success in this.

It is ascertained to a certainty, that all the objections which have been raised against temperance, within the bounds of your society, are frivolous.—None of the members of your society have yet requested dismission, and consequently, we have reason to believe that the members universally disregard the ridicule and reproach of the opponents of temperance. That their health and happiness are in no degree impaired by their abstinence, but the contrary. We have also ascertained, that where the manual labor of hirelings is required, no difficulty arises to them on account of their principles and corresponding practice in relation to the use of ardent spirits. Not swift, but gradual and decisive, has been the march of Temperance within our notice. We gratefully acknowledge the hand of an overruling Providence in furthering all our benevolent undertakings. And, as Temperance is an obligation strongly urged in the Scriptures, we are warranted to believe, that God will bless all the means used in accordance with his word for its promotion. In submitting this report, we observe that philanthropy itself, were there no higher obligations, should be sufficient to call forward all our energies in behalf of Temperance.

SAMUEL S. MACNARY, Sec.

Sharpsburgh, Bath Co. Ky. Jan. 4, 1832.

Legislature of Virginia.

DEBATE ON PETITIONS

For the Gradual Emancipation of Slaves.

In the Legislature of Va. Dec. 14th, 1831.

Mr. Broadnax, would detain the House but a few moments. The question was not what operation the reference of these petitions would have upon the deliberations of the committee, but whether the petitions related to a subject which came under their consideration. If not, they could not be referred. He considered that the committee was so appointed as to give to it a large scope of investigation, and to embrace every point relative to the black population of the State. Why then should a petition, on the subject, be rejected, because its views varied from those of the members of the Legislature! It was not a necessary consequence of entertaining a petition recommending means for the emancipation of slaves, that the House should originate or complete any such plan. The hearing of the petitions involved no such consequences. But, were the Legislature disposed to allow the nations of the earth to believe that the State of Virginia was not willing even to think of an ultimate delivery from the greatest curse that God in his wrath ever inflicted upon a people—that what Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Liberty, considered and declared one of the greatest of curses, was so dangerous a subject, that in the language of scripture, they must "touch not, taste not, handle not." He did not agree with the gentlemen from Mecklenburg and Prince William, who had given some lucid views on this point, that the minds of members or of the community were made up on the matter. He knew that in this vicinity there existed feelings which placed him in a most delicate situation—feelings of doubt, and a want of decision as to what ought to be done. The confidence of the people was gone; and when that was lost, something must be done. When men were found to lock their doors at night, and open them in the morning to receive their servants to light their fires, with pistols in their hands, surely some measures to restore confidence and security were necessary. Under such circumstances, life became a burthen; and it were better to seek a home in some distant realm, and leave the graves of their fathers, than endure so precarious a condition. It was evident that something must be done; and although measures for the removal of this evil, might not, perhaps, be arrived at immediately—yet, some plan for its gradual eradication, would probably be hit upon—a system might be concocted by degrees, to embrace the whole subject: and it was, therefore necessary to consider it in all its bearings. The people tell us, that some measure must be taken—what the measure is, they do not say—they have not formed an opinion.—Shall we, then, refuse to consider the subject? No. Let us discuss it coolly and fully, and compare opinions, that some beneficial result may arise from our deliberations. Mr. B. was therefore, willing to forego pressing his own opinions at this stage of the investigation—nor did he believe that the Legislature would take any direct steps towards the emancipation of slaves; but he was willing to consider that topic, as connected with those objects which were more immediately the subject of their present attention—and as the respectable society of Friends wished to be heard on this matter, he had no objection. Perhaps the Legislature might do so nothing which should form a nucleus, or, to speak more mathematically, an entering wedge, towards the ultimate emancipation of the slaves at a distant period. He had not heard very distinctly their petition when it was read; but he did not think it objectionable. Let me ask, said Mr. B. is there one man in Virginia, who does not lament that there was ever a slave in the State! And is there a man who considers the decay of our prosperity, and the retrograde movements of this once flourishing Commonwealth, who does not attribute them to the pregnant cause of slavery? And are we not, then, willing to look into the subject, and see whether, at some future time, it may not be removed, and Virginia be enabled again to stand erect, freed from the shackles by which she is now encumbered! In throwing out these suggestions, he spoke his own independent sentiments. He would not take shelter under the cloak of any other man's opinions, however great he might be—not even those of the immortal Jefferson. But when it was urged that this subject must not be touched, he would ask whether such a feeling prevailed in other States, where the evil of Slavery had been removed! The same feelings, the same interests, the same doubts, unquestionably existed in those States, previous to the abolition of Slavery, that now exist here. And had an indisposition to act upon and discuss it prevailed, the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and others, would still have been burthened with the evils of Slavery. They had mainly removed, and, in some cases entirely eradicated it, by the same or nearly the same plan that was recommended by Mr. Jefferson. They did not object to touch the subject; but met it boldly, and are reaping the benefits of their measures. Does any man deny, that the cost of production by Slave labor is far greater than by white labor! The facts are before him, and around him. Even the vegetables which supply our tables, the tuns which we use, and a thousand other articles are brought from the laborers of the non-slave holding States. These statements might, perhaps, be considered as trifling with the subject at this stage of the proceeding, and he had no wish to extend the debate at present. He was a Slave-holder himself, and probably should be one, as long as Slaves were held at all in Virginia; but that circumstance did not prevent him from wishing to examine every plan that might be presented, and every opinion that might be expressed on the subject before the House. It was not proposed that any branch of the subject should be taken up for the action of the House, until the whole should have been thoroughly concocted by the Committee. He, therefore, being desirous to weigh the whole subject, hoped these Memorials would be referred.

FEMALE MEMORIAL.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Memorial of the Female Citizens of the County of Fluvanna, most respectfully sheweth.

Your memorialists have hitherto been blessed with contentment in the happy privacy of domestic retirement, where they have enjoyed peace and security, under the wise institutions of a free Government; nor have they, until now, had occasion to appeal to the guardians of their country's rights for redress of any national grievance, having shared the prosperity of their heaven favored land with feelings of gratitude to the Author of all good, and to their natural guardians and protectors. They retain a grateful recollection of the patriotic exertions of your predecessors in office, when the land of their nativity wore the fetters of foreign thraldom, and the destinies of a mighty nation were involved in your deliberations as a legislative body. The spirit now animates your counsels which then triumphed over the oppression of Great Britain, and bore us safely through the perils of an unequal contest. The same wisdom pervades your deliberations which framed for our emancipated realm, a system of laws unequalled in the universe. Under this salutary code, we have seen our sons arise to manhood, unfettered by abject restrictions, and our daughters fill their allotted stations among the honored matrons of a free land.

But a blight now hangs over our national prospects, and a cloud dims the sunshine of domestic peace throughout our State. Our ears have heard the wailings of distress, and a mysterious dread, mingled with fearful suspicion, disturbs the sacred quiets of our homes. We have heard "Rachel," as it were, "weeping for her children, because they are not," and uncontrolable sympathy with distinct murmurs, quickens the throbbings of our once tranquil bosoms.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that evil is among us, which threatens to outgrow the growth and eclipse the brightness of our national blessings. A shadow deepens over the land, and casts its thickest gloom upon the sacred shrine of domestic bliss, darkening over us as time advances. We reflect, with gratitude, that no error in the framers of our Constitution entailed this evil upon us. We drew the taint from the bosom that fostered us, and it has gradually mingled with the vital principle of our national existence. It can no longer remain dormant and inert in the social system, but calls loudly for redress from the sages of our land. We are feelingly aware of the arduous difficulties of the case in question, and nothing but the fullest confidence in the wisdom and prudence of our Legislative Council, joined to a sacred trust in the God of nations, could induce us thus to intrude on the important avocations which engage your time and attention. We feel confident of your sympathy in all real dangers, and trust that none of your revered body will impute our interference in this delicate matter, to a culpable degree of timidity; neither will you impute to us the extravagant expectation that your utmost exertion can effect an immediate removal of the evil we deplore. We are prepared to endure a large proportion of the affliction, during our brief term of existance. But we look

forward to the time, when our children's children will occupy the places which must soon know us no more.—Should your wisdom devise a method of alleviating our national misfortune, posterity will be indebted to you for the security of the domestic sphere. Our daughters, and their daughters, are destined to become, in their turn, the tender fosterers of helpless infancy, the directors of developing childhood, and the companions of those citizens who will occupy the legislative and executive offices of their country. Can we calmly anticipate the condition of the Southern States, at that period, should no remedy be devised, to arrest the progressive miseries attendant on slavery? We shudder for the fate of our female descendants, while we endeavor to stifle the too importunate apprehensions of our own bosoms. It will be their province, as it is ours, to impose the salutary restraints of domestic discipline, and, in the absence of their lawful directors, to maintain temporary sway over the household. Can this post of duty be safely filled by a helpless female, amid the impediments arising from the increasing evils of slavery? Will the absent father's heart be at peace, when, amid the hurry of public affairs, his truant thoughts return to the home of his affections, surrounded by doubtful, if not dangerous subjects to a precarious authority? Perhaps when deeply engaged in his legislative duties, his heart may quail, and his tongue falter, with irrepressible apprehensions for the peace and safety of objects dearer than life itself.

Such will be the trials of our posterity, unless efficient measures are speedily put in operation to avert them from the unborn myriads of our native land.

We presume not to intrude our suggestions as to the method of accomplishing this stupendous undertaking, but we are content to leave the choice of measures to those on whose wisdom we can rely. It is sufficient that we are allowed the privilege of entreating our lawgivers to commence, without delay, a work which must be slowly and gradually performed. We can only aid the mighty task by ardent outpourings of the spirit of supplication at the Throne of Grace. We will call upon the God in whom we trust, to direct your counsels by his unerring wisdom, and guide you with his effectual spirit. We now conjure you by the sacred charities of kindred, by the solemn obligations of justice, by every consideration of domestic affection and patriotic duty, to nerve every faculty of your minds to the investigation of this important subject—and let not the united voices of your mothers, wives, daughters, and kindred, have sounded in your ears in vain!!

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 14, 1832.

Owing, perhaps, to the influenza and the holidays, the proceedings of Congress have for some time been so destitute of interest, that we have not deemed them worthy of special attention. It appears, however, to have been the deceitful calm before an earthquake or a hurricane. During the past week, a new era has commenced. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie presented the Memorial of the Bank of the United States applying for the renewal of its charter. —After a stormy debate, by a great many members, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote of 100 to 90, the friends of the Bank voting in the affirmative.

In the Senate the same Memorial was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne and Johnson. Mr. Clay submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. On Wednesday, some time before the regular hour, the Senate Chamber was crowded almost to suffocation. A motion was made to take up the Orders of the Day, but by the objection of Col. Benton, the assembled throng weignly were compelled to wait in durance till the time appointed. After that had arrived, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate nearly two hours, in an animated support of his motion, and in an exposition of his views of the legislation required by the state of public affairs about to occur by the extinguishment of the public debt; defending strenuously the maintenance of the productive policy, and that of internal improvement. When Mr. C. concluded, the resolution was, on the motion of, and after a few remarks by Mr. Hayne, postponed to Monday next.—*Washington Spectator.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Havre, Captain Depeyster, arrived at New-York, on the 9th, bringing Paris papers to the 22d, and Havre to the 23d, and London to the 9th November.

The most important article of intelligence in relation to the internal policy of France, is the creation by Louis Phillippe of thirty-six new peers, for the purpose of carrying through the chamber of peers the bill which has passed the chamber of deputies, abolishing an hereditary peerage.

Among the new peers thus created will be found many individuals who have acted conspicuous parts in the varying scenes of which France has been so fertile a theatre. Maret, Duke of Bassano, Generals Drouot, Pajal and Excelmans, all eminent and devoted officers of Napoleon; Cuvieri, a name dear to science, but that of a decided ultra royalist; Fernand Foy, a son of the celebrated general and deputy, though only 18 years of age; the prince of Moskowa, son of Marshal Ney, whose first act, it is said, will be to obtain from the chamber, of which he has become a member, and which condemned his father to death, some declarations which will wash off the stain affixed by them on the memory of his parent.

In England nothing of moment appears to have transpired since our last. The cholera alarm is subsiding. On the continent, at Berlin, the number of new cases on the 14th was five; at Vienna, on the 11th was 28, and at Hamburgh, on the 14th, was 10.

A letter dated Brunswick, Nov, 5, gives the following: "M. Weichsel, one of the most opulant merchants of this city, having been treated for the cholera by the administration of camphor, died of an apoplectic fit; all his family have been attacked, and two of his children have sunk with him to the grave. The disease is making great progress on this side, and it is remarkable that a great mortality prevails amongst the feathered race, and that the usual birds of passage have not made their appearance this year."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 22.—The journals contain a very long report from Prince Paskewitsch on the storming and taking of Warsaw. The report, which details all the operations of the two days, concludes with an account of the cannon, &c. which fell into the hands of the Russians. Among them are 132 pieces of cannon, 2,000,000 of cartridges, a vast quantity of military stores of every description, immense magazines of provisions, including 10,000 chetwerts of oats. In the city, under the arsenal, a cannon foundry, a powder mill, and a salt petre manufactory; several manufactories of arms, in which 12,000 muskets were nearly finished; there was an hospital, with 11,000 patients, most of them wounded Poles. During the action 3,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were 60 staff and superior officers; many more must have perished during the attack by the burning of the buildings, and the destructive fire of our numerous artillery, which during the two days expended 29,000 cartridges. Besides the above mentioned prisoners above 4,000 soldiers of the Polish army have come to to us, 1,200 generals and officers have quitted the ranks and the service of the insurgents. Our loss during the two days' desperate conflict could not be small. Among the killed are Major-Generals Van Briegen and Jessimawitsch; and nine Colonels, eight Generals (among whom is Count Witt.) and twelve Colonels received wounds or contusions.

The artillery had 40 staff and superior officers killed and wounded, among whom are 8 Commanders of brigades or companies; 100 artillery men were killed, and 300 wounded; 800 arrtillery horses were killed, and 8 powder waggons blown up. The whole loss of the army is 3,000 killed, including 53 officers, and 7,500 wounded, including 445 officers. Half of the latter have already joined their regiments again, and it is to hoped that a great number of the wounded soldiers will soon be able to return to the ranks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10—On the 5th inst. a natural phenomenon, such as few persons remember, and the effect of which has been most destructive, filled with terror the inhabitants of this country, who are at the same time suffering under all kinds of evils. After an uncommonly sultry night, threatening clouds rose about 6 in the morning in the horizon, to the south and west, a noise between thunder and tempest, and yet not to be compared with either, increased every moment, and the inhabitants of the capital, roused from their strife, awaited with anxious expectation the issue of this threatening phenomenon.—Their uncertainty was of not long duration; lumps of ice as large as a man's foot falling first singly, and then like a thick shower of stones, which destroyed every thing that they came in contact with. The oldest persons do not remember ever to have seen such hail stones. Some were picked up half an hour afterwards which weighed above a pound. This dreadful storm passed over Constantinople and along the Bosphorus, over Therapia, Bujukdere, and Belgrade, and the fairest, nay the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage just commenced, was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, and even some persons, are said to have been killed, an innumerable quantity are wounded, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides that scarcely a window has escaped in all the country, the force of the falling masses of ice was so great, that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered like musket-balls planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and from the slight way in which the houses are built, almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs that have nothing to keep off the wet besides tiles, innumerable families are not much more comfortable than in a bivouac. If in addition to this, we conside that in consequence of the burning of Pera, and the great fires in Constantinople itself, many have no shelter whatever, and recollect besides the plague which continues to spread, and the cases of cholera which still occur, both together indeed make the whole a most gloomy picture.

SUMMARY.

HEALTH OF LIBERIA.—We have had an interview with Capt. Weaver, from whom through mistake, the report was derived, that only two of the emigrants who went out in the Volador had survived; whereas, two was the number that died. He spent five or six months in all, on the African coasts; and he states expressly, that he considers Liberia the best and healthiest situation which can be found in that region; that there was but one sick person in the hospital at Caldwell, when he visited it; and that the supposed unhealthiness of the climate to the coloured emigrants, is a *bug bear*; safety being the almost certain result of care and judicious management.—*American Spectator.*

OHIO.—The State of Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the emigration of colored persons from other places into that State. A notice appears in the Cincinnati papers warning emigrants and those who may employ them, that certain requisitions of the law will be rigidly enforced against all delinquents. This notice has been thought necessary in consequence of the measures which the slave-holding States are adopting for the removal of their free people of color.—*African Repository.*

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION.—Among the petitions recently presented to the Legislature of Virginia, was one from Levi Waller, for compensation for two blacks unlawfully put to death, without trial in the late insurrection; another from Peter Edwards for compensation for three blacks, similarly killed—and another from Richard Porter for two slaves, similarly destroyed.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

THE INDIAN MISSIONS.—In accordance with a resolution of the American Board, a Memorial was sent, some weeks since, to the President of the United States, claiming from him protection for the missionaries among the Indians. An answer has been received, refusing that protection.—[*Bost. Rec.*

A meeting has been held in Philadelphia to consider the evils of Lotteries, at which a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, and a Report presented, of which it was resolved to print 10,000 copies. This is promising.

A proposal has been made in the Legislature of Virginia, that the Constitution of the United States be so altered as to give to Congress the exclusive control of Lotteries. The object, we suppose, is to secure the suppression of them every where, and thus relieve the nation from their corrupting influences, and those States particularly in which Lotteries have been abolished, from the iniquitous legislation of their neighbors on this subject.—*Ib.*

Escape of Prisoners.—The Georgia House of Representatives have passed a bill to abolish Penitentiary Discipline in that state. Some of the prisoners appear to be of the same way of thinking: 12 of them having made their escape on the night of the 17th inst. taking with them eight guns, and a suit of clothes each. We presume the *Missionaries* were not among them.

Upwards of 200,000 coffee mills are annually made at Middletown, Con. One factory alone makes about 90,000, besides 15,000 axes, 60,000 dozen of fancy soap, and 30,000 bandboxes.

The number of bales of cotton exported from Mobile, (Alabama) during the year ending the 30th of September last, was 113,166, estimated at nearly *four millions of dollars*—of these, 71,830 were sent to foreign ports.

It is mentioned that Tar will be found an effectual remedy for frosted limbs.

ALARMING PHENOMENON.—A letter from St. Oall in Switzerland, of the 17th ult. states that on the 13th a mountain near Bregenz split asunder with a frightful noise, and an opening of 50 feet in width was formed. Forest trees were overthrown, and large rocks were removed from their places. A brook has entirely disappeared, and it was feared that its collected waters would cause much mischief.—Many families left Bregenz through fear.

[Did you ever hear the ground or ice crack in a frosty night, opening a crevice, at the same time, proportioned to the loudness of the report? It was probably a miniature earthquake; and every body knows that it was occasioned by condensation owing to the loss of calorick.—In the same way the loss of caloric from our earth, will account for many of its agitations, and for the splitting of mountains.]—*Am Spectator.*

Union Theological Seminary—The Rev. Dr. Baxter, we understand, entered on the duties of his office, as Professor of Christian Theology, at this institution, on Monday, 5th inst. The other departments of instruction are filled by Professor Goodrich, and Mr. Ballentine, who has been engaged as an assistant teacher till a Professor shall be elected to the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity.—*So. Religious Tel.*

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—The Rev. Dr. CORNELIUS has signified his acceptance of the office of Corresponding Secretary, and will enter on its duties as soon as his other engagements will permit.

The American Peace Society have offered $500 for the best, and $100 for the second best dissertation on the subject of a Congress of all nations for the settlement of national disputes. The essay to be not less than forty nor more than one hundred and twenty pages, octavo, to be forwarded to D. E. Webster, Esq. 33 Nassau street, New-York, by the 1st April next. Premiums to be awarded by Messrs. Calhoun, Wirt and Story.

The Governor of Ohio, in his late message to the legislature of that state, recommends measures to prevent the influx of the colored population from the slave-holding states.

Nashville Dec. 22.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday, after a session of 94 days, in which were enacted 106 laws of a public and general character, and 287 of a private and local nature.

Washington, Jan. 5.—We learn that the nomination by the President of the U. S. of Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Russia, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate. We learn, further, that the nomination of Mr. Devezee, to be Charge des Affaires to the Netherlands, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.—*Nat. Int.*

The U. S. SENATE has confirmed the nominations of Governor Cass as Secretary of War, Governor Woodbury as Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Taney as Attorney general.

It is stated in the report of the Paymaster General which accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, that within the last eight years, upwards of *nine millions of dollars* have been disbursed by that department in small sums, without the loss of a single cent to the government, and without having had resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts.

Among the receipts into the United States' Treasury, from extraordinary sources, during the year 1830, were from "an unknown person stated to be due the United States, $2000;" arrears of direct tax $16,980; fees on letters patent, $16;550; cents coined at the mint, $13,605 26. From the same source prior to the 30th of September, 1831—from unknown persons, stated to be due to the United States, $119 02; arrears of direct tax, $10,342 14; fees on letters patent $14,370; cents coined at the mint, $ 6,764 85.

Horrid case of Intemperance.—The Portland Courier of Wednesday says, yesterday a smoke was seen issuing from a house in Centre-street, which showed it to be on fire. An alarm was given and people went in. The chamber from which the smoke came was fastened, and the inmates could not be prevailed on to open it. The door was forced open, when a sight most shocking to humanity was presented. A man was lying on the bed so *drunk* as to be unable to move; the woman was also intoxicated and raving about the room, cursing and swearing like a maniac, *and in the cradle there was a little child burning to death.*

Sentence of Death.—Sentence of death was pronounced upon a negro girl, seventeen years of age at Norfolk, a few days since, for the crime of poisoning.

DEATH OF STEPHEN GIRARD.—Stephen Girard, the rich banker of Philadelphia, died on Monday afternoon. His disease as the influenza. The National Gazette says, This death occasions a strong sensation, in consequence of the vast wealth and extensive enterprises of the deceased. He was probably the richest merchant in the world. His nett capital is supposed to be ten millions of dollars. He had built, in this city, a great number of solid edifices, and was about to cover with excellent dwellings his great square betwen Eleventh Twelth and Market and Chesnut streets. He was a native of Bordeaux, in France; pursued at first a sea-faring life—and came to this country before our Revolution. He resided in Philadelphia upwards of fifty years. Down to the year 1811, he was engaged exclusively in commerce, in which his acuteness, industry and good faith, secured to him extraordinary success. He then purchased the noble structure of the Bank of the United States, and entered upon the business of a banker, in which he flourished beyond all example in this country, by means of those qualities to which he owed his antecedent prosperity. The notes of his bank were nearly as well known, and deemed as good, throughout the Union, as those of any of our corporate institutions. Great and general curiosity has long been entertained with regard to the testamentary distribution of his riches. Doubtless, some particular and authentic account will be given of his interesting life. It must from an instance, scarcely to be paralleled, of a gradual progress from his humble poverty to princely opulence, by the efforts of a single individual, endowed with those faculties and dispositions which, in trade, turn the favor of Fortune to the largest account.

In the year 1793, when the yellow fever first made its appearance and spread its ravages through the city, Mr. Girard was a constant attendant at Bush Hill Hospital, regardless of personal danger, attending the sick and dying, and using his best efforts to stay the raging pestilence. Mr. G. was in the 85th year of his age.—*Philadelphia paper.*

American Enterprize.—The hardihood and enterprize of the citizens of the United States is, I believe, without parallel. Last month, two smacks left New London; and in the course of this two others are to follow from Stonington, for the Pacific Ocean. They are from 32 to 58 tons—no more, Mr. Editor; and for what purpose, think you? To catch Cod and other Fish at Juan Fernandez! to carry them in their wells, alive, and sell them at Valparaiso, and all along shore wherever a market may be found! To go from Connecticut round Cape Horn, (which by the bye ought to be spelled Hooren, after Van Hooren, a Dutch Navigator,) or even through the Straits of Magnellan, with cock-boats, to catch Cod Fish in the South Seas, and afterwards to find places to sell them, is indeed a novel undertaking; and with Yankee industry, clear sightedness, and economy, will undoubtedly succeed. If fish won't bite, or if being caught, the Dons won't buy, why, they (the three men and a boy of each smack) will catch seals along the shores of the Falkland Islands, or go farther South—at any rate, by their wit and perseverance, by hook or by crook, they will return richer than they went. A ship, belonging to New London, last season, brought home a man who, with another had been wrecked on a small rocky island, near the Falkland Isles. He had remained on the miserable rock for two years; made a hut to sleep in with sedge, there being no wood or brush; snared wild geese, ate their eggs; killed Penguins, made clothing, and catched Seals, the skins of which when he got home to New London, sold for $512.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MARRIED, On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. R. T. Dillard, Mr. RICHARD HIGGINS, Jr. to Miss SARAH M. SHELBY, daughter of Maj. Thomas H. Shelby, all of this county.

——, In this city, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. William L. Breckinridge, Dr. THOMAS P. SATTERWHITE to Miss MARY C. BRECKINRIDGE, daughter of the late Jos. Cabell Breckinridge.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Luminary.

DIED—in Shelbyville, on Friday night, December 30th, 1831, Mrs. LUCRETIA STIVERS, wife of Mr. John Stivers, aged 29 years.

About three weeks previous to her death, she had given birth to an infant son, from which time, she continued to linger, until her spirit took its hasty flight to a future and eternal world. For several years before her death, she had been a member of the Presbyterian church; and during this period her conduct and conversation, evinced the reality and sincerity of her sacred profession. Nor did the hopes and consolations of Christianity forsake her during the season of her affliction, and in her near approach to the world of spirits. For several days before her decease, she entertained no hopes of recovery, yet she appeared to manifest the most perfect submission, and unmurmuring resignation to the will of her Heavenly father. Upon the atoning blood of the Saviour she grounded all her hope of pardon, and everlasting life. And although she viewed herself, to use her own expression, a weak and unworthy worm of the dust, yet she felt that she might, with safety and security, commit all, and every thing in regard to her present and future prospects, into the hands of that Mighty Saviour, who was able to keep that which was committed to him against that day.—On the morning previous to her death she devoted her beloved infant to God its Creator, in the holy ordinance of baptism. And having given direction in regard to it, and her other children, she expressed a most ardent desire, if, said she, that desire be not sinful, to be released from her present suffering and painful condition.

O! who could have stood around the bed of the afflicted, and dying Christian, and witnessed with what compassion and resignation she contemplated her approaching dissolution, and the cheering hopes which the religion of the Saviour threw around her last moments, and not be convinced of the superiority of Christianity above every other system, to overcome the fear of this last enemy. "The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ." With her bereaved, and disconsolate husband, feelings of sympathy will be mingled by all who are able to estimate the irreparable loss he has sustained in being deprived of an amiable, and affectionate wife, and his infant children of the fostering care, and pious example of such an excellent mother. But let him not sorrow as one that has no hope. And taught by this dispensation of divine providence, the uncertainty of all earthly prospects, let him turn to build his hopes upon something more stable and permanent than this world, and like his departed companion, let him be wise in this the day of his merciful visitation, to choose that good part which shall never be taken away from him.

DIED, In Garrard county, Ky., on the 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Spilman, in the fifty-first year of her age. The deceased had been a consistent professor of religion about sixteen years; and departed this life, in the full assurance of entering upon that better state of existence which awaits the righteous on high.

——, In Maury county, Tenn. on the 6th inst. the Rev. *James Stephenson, D. D.*

——, At Nashville, Jan. 12, Rev. *Obadiah Jennings, D. D.*

——, In Frankfort, on Saturday last, *Mrs. Sarah Brown*, at the very advanced age of 102 years.

——, In this city, on Friday last, Mr. *John Shields.* Same day, Mr. *John Downing.*

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's Price Current.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.

The weather has become at last dry and pleasant. The Mississippi continues to fall, and is now near twelve feet below high water mark. For the moment the market is rather dull, and, generally, there has been less business done than during any week for a month past.

COTTON. In the tranactions of this week we notice again an advance of full a ¼ cent on all descriptions. The demand continues brisk, and fine cotton is eagerly sought for and taken on arrival at the following rates: La. & Miss., choice 10¾ a 11 cents per lb.; inferior 7½ a 8¾ cents.

SUGAR, *on Plantation*, we continue to quote at 5½ cents as the highest price obtained for parts of crops. There is little doing in the article.

MOLASSES, *on Plantation*, continues in the same brisk demand, and commands 20 a 21 cents per gallon. In the city, this week small lots have been sold at 25 cents, casks included.

TOBACCO. There has been no arrival this week, and the only sale was 73 hogsheads, at 2½, 3¼, and 4½ cents per lb

FLOUR. We quote at $6 50, 6 75 for Bakers, and 6 37½ for Shipping.

LARD remains without change in price or demand; 7 to 7½ cents per lb. last sales.

PORK. The principal transactions have been in that which has been inspected, but not branded. Prices have declined.

BACON AND BEEF are dull, and without change in price.

From Palmer's Price Current.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.

Since the opening of the navigation last week, our wharves have presented a very animated and bustling appearance. As yet, however, there has been but little stir in the market. We have few or no changes to report.

The weather since our last has been changeable, accompanied with one or two heavy showers of rain. From present appearances, we may anticipate more falling weather which may keep the river up, and prevent its being closed for the rest of the season. There is now 6 feet 0 inches water on the falls.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE. The only sale reported is 165 pieces of the former at 19 cents, 6 months, and 200 coils of the latter at 7 cents, same terms. Both articles are still extremely dull below.

CHEESE, *Western Reserve.* We reduce our quotations this week to 6½ a 7 cents, at which rates the sales of the week have been made,

COAL. In consequence of the arrival of one or more boats since the opening of the river, and the hourly expectation of further supplies, the article has fallen to 15 cents per bushel, which we quote.

COFFEE. The sales of the week have been made within the range of our quotations. The only sale of any magnitude reported, is a lot of 60 bbls. fair *Havana*, at 14½ cts. 4 months.

FLOUR. We reduce our quotations to $4,75 a $5,00, which have been the ruling prices of the week.

FISH, *Mackerel.* The market has been supplied with a small quantity of *New* during the week. The only sale reported of this description is a lot of 60 bbls. No. 2, at $7,25, 4 months.

HIDES. Sales of *Salted* at 12½ cents.

SUGAR, *New Orleans.* There has been considerable stir in the market this week. Among the sales which have come to our knowledge we notice 40 hhds. prime at 7 cents, 4 months; 40 hhds fair at 6¾ cents; and 10 hhds very inferior at 5¾ cents, same terms. These sales were made of the old crop exclusively. We have heard of no sales of the new.

TOBACCO This article comes in slowly. The only sale of which we have heard, comprises a lot of 70 hhds purchased by a manufacturer of the city, deliverable at Howard's Warehouse, in Oldham County, on the Kentucky river, at 2½ cents all round.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society, gratefully tender their thanks to the Proprietor of the splendid painting of CAIN, now exhibiting in this town, and acknowledge the receipt of *Twenty-five Dollars and fifty cents*, appropriated by him for the benefit of said Society. A. V. SAYRE,

Lex. Jan. 18, 1832. *Treasurer.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies his friends, the customers of the late firm of *W. LEAVY & SON*, that circumstances render it necessary that *those indebted* by note or book account, should come forward and make immediate payment.—Business will be carried on in the old place, by

WILLIAM A. LEAVY.

Lexington, January 25—30-4w.

Election of City Officers.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen, of the City of Lexington, will meet at the Courthouse in Lexington, on Thursday, the 2d February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and proceed to the election of a Marshal, Collector, Treasurer, Assessor, Assistant Assessor, City Printer, Captain of the Night Watch, four subordinate Night Watchmen, Surveyor, Clerk and two Weighers of the market-house, and keeper of the Grave-yard. ☞ Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk of the City.

LICENSES to tavern keepers, victuallers, confectioners, coffee, porter and beer house keepers, and retailers, will be granted at the same time; and

LICENSES to hacks, gigs, waggons, carts and drays, plying for hire, will be granted by the Clerk on application.

H. I. BODLEY,
Jan. 25,—30-2w. *Clerk of the City.*

Will close on Friday, the 27th.

CAIN.

THE citizens of Lexington are respectfully informed, that the celebrated PAINTING of *CAIN meditating the murder of his brother Abel*, (by DAVID, who was the favorite artist of the discriminating Napoleon,) will be exhibited for a short time, in Mr. POSTLETHWAITE'S *Ball Room*, (opening on Monday.)

This splendid Painting has been universally pronounced of the very first order—the magical talents of its author have been most happily displayed. He has disdained all adventitious circumstances and accessaries, and embodied the whole of his subject in the astonishing figure of *Cain, his wife and Children.*

☞ Open at 9 A. M. until dark; and will be brilliantly illuminated three evenings in the week, viz: Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Admittance 25 cents; Children half price. Season tickets 50 cents.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

ALBAN S. HOUSLEY,

PURPOSES opening a Female School in Lebanon, on the second Monday of March next; in which will be taught the rudiments of an English Education, such as, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography, History, &c. The year to be divided into two sessions, of five months each; and no student will be received for a less term than a session; —except, by *special* agreement.

TERMS.

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. per session.	$5 00
" English Grammar, Geography, History, &c. per ses.	7 50

January 12th, 1832. 29-tf.

Bagging Weavers' Brushes.

20 DOZEN pair of bagging weavers' brushes of a superior quality, for sale by the subscriber. With a general assortment of brushes at his BRUSH MANUFACTORY,—which is removed seven doors above the Court House, on Main Street.

☞CASH.☜

The highest price will be given for clean combed scalded *Hog's Bristles.* JNO. LOCKWOOD.

Lex. Dec. 21, 1831. 25-6t.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION in this institution will commence on *Monday, the 2nd January*, and its founder is happy in being able to call the attention of the public to it, under a considerably extended form. Its buildings are completed, furnishing accommodations equal to those afforded by a three story building a hundred feet long. A Gymnasium is erecting. The *Apparatus* and *Library* have been much increased, and the important principle of the subdivision of of labour will be more extensively applied. Instruction in the *Dead Languages* will have the exclusive attention of one teacher, *Mathematics* of another, the *Natural Sciences* of another, *French* of another, &c. employing in all a *regular Faculty* of eight persons.

TERMS.

Boarding in the family of the Principal, together with Tuition, per session,	$80 00
Tuition "	20 00
Use of Library, Museum, Apparatus, &c.	5 00

An additional charge of $10 per session, will be made for instruction in French, which will be taught by a *French gentleman*, who has had many years experience in the business.

Payment of all fees will be required semiannually in advance, and no person shall be admitted into the institution, until this regulation shall have been complied with.

Lexington, Dec. 28, 1831—26-6t.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, RIDING GIRDLE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

Opposite Washington Hotel, Corner of Short and Main-cross Streets, Lexington, Ky.

TRUSSES of all descriptions for every kind of rupture. Suspensory or scrotal bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds (with and without springs,) with private pockets, Medical Pocket Cases for phials or Instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Silk, Morocco, and Buck-skin Suspenders, a large assortment upon an improved principle. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages, a late invention, of great importance to those who practice Midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, November 30, 1831. 22-tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filletting, Comb Plate, &c.* kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior Patent Balances.
Printing Ink, of best quality.
Looking Glass Plates, large and small.
Mahogany, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
Bagging Eyes, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by

STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.

November 2nd, 1831. 18-3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods. G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests. G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 19, 1831. 16-tf

POETRY.

To Time.

Mysterious power! around thy way
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters, cold and black,
Roll onward in thy gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest things that earth has known,
The gorgeous splendor of a throne,
The crest and kingly diadem—
Thy peerless arm hath shattered them:
And power that shook the world with dread,
Lies crushed beneath thy mighty tread.

Successive years around thee flow,
Yet leave no traces on thy brow—
Revealing and destroying all,
As firmly now thy footsteps fall,
As when at first thy course was given,
And thy dread limits marked by heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong,
Thy tide of years shall roll along:
The sun shall leave its home on high;
The moon and stars of heaven shall die,
But thou shalt be the last to fall,
The end and conquerer of them all.

Winter.

Thou hast thy beauties, stormier ones, I own,
Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
Belong the charms of solemn majesty
And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are blown,
By hurrying winds across the troubled sky,
Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh.

Through leafless boughs, with ivy overgrown,
Thou hast thy decorations too, although
Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay
With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array
Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
Envelopes nature, till her features seem
Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we dream.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia and the Missionaries.

LETTER OF MRS. WORCESTER.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Boudinot, now in this city, [Washington,] for the following letter, which throws additional light on the state of affairs in Georgia.—*American Spectator.*

NEW ECHOTA, Dec. 7, 1831.

MR. ELIAS BOUDINOT:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request, I attempt to give you some particulars respecting our journey to Milledgeville, and the situation of our friends, who are confined in the Penitentiary at that place. I left New Echota in company with Mr. and Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Butler, calculating to spend the Sabbath near Hightower. We accordingly stopped at the distance of three miles from the mission station, the mission dwelling having been occupied by the Georgia Guard, for some time past. Near this place, Mr. Chamberlain preached on the Sabbath. The congregation was small, and to us the season was a melancholy one. In the vicinity of Hightower, the great adversary of souls, seems to have reached the summit of his wishes. The few remaining church members are like sheep forsaken by their shepherd. Even the voice of friends, is regarded by them as the voice of strangers. The United States enrolling officers are using their utmost endeavours to persuade the people to emigrate. Whiskey shops are opened by white men, intruders, within a few miles of each other, and intemperance and profanity, almost without a check, spread their triumphs abroad. The depredations of the Georgia Guard, too, are very visible. Who can witness such a state of things, and keep silence? Who can hear of it, and not feel and act on this subject?

We arrived at Lawrenceville in less than two days after leaving Hightower.—We now began to realize that we were in Georgia. The Courthouse, where our dearest earthly friends were tried and sentenced, was pointed out to us, and we were told, that from this place they started with their companions, connected in pairs, by cords tied around their bodies for their place of destination, the Penitentiary.—While here, we were introduced to a Mr. Holt, the attorney who opened the case in behalf of the State, at the time of the trial of the Missionaries, and who is said to have used much bitter invective against them. After having ascertained that we were the wives of the imprisoned Missionaries, he remarked to a friend in our absence, "Those men ought not to be in the Penitentiary, but it is their own choice." The last expression is one, used very frequently by the friends of the Georgia policy, to allay the sympathy that has been excited in behalf of the sufferers. Yet in Lawrenceville, the Missionaries have more friends than in any other village through which we passed. The cause of the Cherokees has been more ably argued and defended, and consequently the merit of the case is better understood.

The next village where we stopped was Madison. When the prisoners were here, only one individual visited them in the character of a friend. At the suggestion of some of the inhabitants, the cords with which the prisoners were bound, were fastened to both arms. This step served to awaken in the minds of some of those, who were witnesses, feelings of horror and strong sympathy. But the sympathy arising from the sight of cords, or the thoughts of prison walls proves itself not to be of an enduring character.

Our next place was Eatonton, a large village. We found several friends here, who were not afraid to shew us kindness, though they did not see why the Missionaries should refuse to comply with the requirements of Georgia. Here we were within a few miles of the Penitentiary, and finding ourselves approaching, endeavoured to prepare for the worst. I said to Mrs. Butler, "I hope that the sight of our husband's dress will not be so appalling, as to make us 'stand aloof,' and by that means increase their affliction." I expected that the anticipated interview would call forth all our fortitude and self-possession; but it was not so. We noticed the countenances of our friends more than their clothing.—They appeared healthy and cheerful, and in conversation, the same as when they left us.

We entered the Penitentiary yard through large folding doors, and were invited to take seats on some plank and scantling, that lay near the doors, while a keeper went across the yard to inform our husbands of our arrival. He soon appeared, with them in company; and then took his station near us, to hear what we had to say. In this situation we spent between two and three hours in conversation, and were permitted to leave some articles of clothing, which we carried with us, and with which they are not furnished by law. We were nearly three days in Milledgeville, and between two and three hours each day we spent in a similar manner, within the walls of the Penitentiary.

We were permitted to go into the work-shop, but were not allowed to look into the lodging room; a sight, which, Mr. W. said, would only serve to distress us. I received a letter from him on Monday, a few extracts from which may shew you his present situation and feelings, better than any thing else I can communicate. As they have no fire in their rooms, and are not permitted to wear their shoes during the evening, at his request I carried him a pair of oversocks, a thick woolen coverlet, &c. He says, "I fear you have needed your over-socks. They are a great comfort to me. Last night was so cold that I could not sit and read very long, but slept warmly enough. To night I sit and write very comfortably, wrapt in your coverlet." He furnished me with the copy of a letter to Mr. G., the closing part of which I send you. "In such a case as the present all private considerations dwindle into insignificance. I trust that in our minds they are swallowed up in the consideration of the momentous interests of our country, and of the cause of God. Persuaded still, that we have pursued a righteous course, in defence of a righteous cause, and praying that God will direct us in the path of duty, and order the consequences for the glory of his name and the promotion of his cause, we cheerfully endure our trials and perform our daily labors. "Duties are ours, events are God's."

Thus, my dear Sir, you see I have nearly filled this sheet. If any part of it can be of use to you I shall rejoice. Wishing you the enjoyment of every blessing, and much success in your laudable undertaking, I remain yours with sentiment of esteem and respect. ANN O. WORCESTER.

Progress of Temperance.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1831.

To the Rev. Wm. Nevins:

MY DEAR SIR—I had hoped that I was about to escape the prevailing *influenza*, but I find my health so much impaired by it this morning, that it will not be in my power to attend the Temperance meeting of this evening, as I proposed to have done. In this and in all things, "His will he done, His holy will, howe'er it cross my own."—I should have been glad to have been permitted to bear my humble testimony in the cause of Temperance. I have been for more than forty years a close observer of life and manners, in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has often been said, that this single cause, has produced more vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us, combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery, in any shape, in this country, which will not be found on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly, from the excessive use of ardent spirits. Want is one of its immediate consequences. The sad spectacle of starving and destitute families, and of ignorant, half naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this, where the demand for labor is constant, the field unlimited, the sources of supply inexhaustable; and where there is none to make us afraid: and it never would be presented, or very rarely, indeed, were it not for the desolation brought upon families, by the general use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac and is locked up in a hospital, or imbrues his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows, or doomed to the Penitentiary; or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence on the earth, miserable in himself, and loathsome to all who behold him. How often do we see too, whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent—husbands, wives, daughters and sons, all drunkards and furies; sometimes wives murdering their husbands, at others, husbands their wives, and worst of all, if worse can be in such a group of horrors, children murdering their parents. But below this grade of crime, how much is there of unseen and untold misery throughout our otherwise happy land proceeding from this fatal cause alone! I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not in still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this conviction, which seems to have become universal among reflecting men, the apathy shown to the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance that the mischief, though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to repress and extinguish it; but what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train through the eastern countries, when compared with this? They are only occasional, this is perennial. They are confined by climates or place; this malady is of all climates and all times and places. They kill the body at once, this consumes both body and soul by a lingering and dreadful death, involving the dearest connexions in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary and rigid he may be himself, can ever feel that his son is safe while this living fountain of poison is within his reach. God grant that it may soon become a fountain sealed, in our country at least. What a relief, what a delightful relief would it be to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure peaceful and happy future! to see the springs of life and feeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry and prosperity glowing around us; the altars of domestic peace and love rekindled in every family; and the religion of the Saviour presented with a fair field for its celestial action.

The progress already made by our temperance societies in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of a divine origin.—May the Almighty crown his own work with full and speedy success.

I remain, dear sir,
Respectfully and truly yours,
WILLIAM WIRT.

"I DID AS THE REST DID."—This tame yielding spirit—this doing as "the rest did," has ruined thousands.

A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the theatre, or gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated—spends his time—loses his credit—squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him. Simply "doing as the rest did."

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation of life do so and so—are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grow up idlers—triflers—and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent much money on their education—has given them great advantages. But alas, they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man—he is just paying the penalty of "doing as the rest did."

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters genteely. They learn what others learn—to paint—to sing—to play—to dance, and several other useless matters. In time they marry—their husbands are unable to support their extravagance—and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness.—The good woman is astonished. "Truly," says she, "I did as the rest did."

The sinner following the example of others, puts off repentance—and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till, unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time left now to prepare. And he goes down to destruction, because he was so foolish as to "do as the rest did."

GEN. WASHINGTON WAS A GOOD BOY.—The Marquis de Lafayette repaired to Fredricksburg previous to his departure for Europe in the fall of 1784, to pay his parting respects to the mother of Washington.

Conducted by one of her grandsons, he approached the house, when the young gentleman observed, "There, sir, is my grandmother." Lafayette beheld, working in the garden, clad in domestic made clothes, and her grey head covered by a plain straw hat, the *mother* of "his hero!" The lady saluted him kindly, observing—"Ah, Marquis! you see an old woman—but come, I can make you welcome to my poor dwelling, without the parade of changing my dress."

Much as Lafayette had heard and seen of the matron before, at this interesting interview he was charmed and struck with wonder. When he considered her great age, the transcendent elevation of her son, who, surpassing all rivals in the race of glory, "bore the palm alone," and at the same time discovered no change in her plain, yet dignified life and manners, he became assured that the Roman matron could flourish in the modern days.

The Marquis spoke of the happy effects of the Revolution, and the goodly prospect which opened upon independent America, stated his speedy departure for his native land, and paid the tribute of his heart, his love and admiration of her illustrious son. To the encomiums which he had lavished upon his hero, and paternal chief, the matron replied in these words: "*I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy.*"—*Ladies' Magazine.*

LEARNING AND RELIGION.—Either of these may exist in the mind separately; but how does their united influence in one mind spread around a man a halo of glory!—Such men were Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Boyle, the Edwardses, Robert Hall, and a cloud of others, who have mingled with "the cloud of witnesses" in glory, of whom Paul to the Hebrews speaks. In looking over a letter from Italy in the N. Y. Observer, addressed to the editors, we were pleasingly struck with a remark which met our eye, and we will give it in the author's own words; it is a remark which, were it written in gold letters on our pulpits, and on the walls of our legislative halls, would not dishonor those dignified places—"*The* SOUL *of freedom is* TRUE RELIGION, *exerting its moral power on an* EDUCATED POPULATION." The remark occurred to the author in the view of that ignorance of the people which he witnessed in Europe, and which is the chief cause of their degradation under the rule of tyrants, and from which education and religion can alone free them.

LEISURE HOURS.—In what way can our leisure hours be filled up, so as to turn to the greater account, than in profitable reading? Young men, do you know how much is depending on the manner in which you spend your leisure hours? Ask the confirmed inebriate, where he first turned aside from the path of sobriety, he will dwell with painful recollection upon the hours of leisure he once enjoyed. Ask the victim of crime, when he took the first step in his reckless career, and you will probably remind him of the leisure hours he enjoyed in his youth. On the other hand, do you see a man who was once in the humble walks of life, now moving in a sphere of extended usefulness, he husbanded his leisure hours. Multitudes, whose names look bright in the constellation of worthies, owe their elevation to the assiduity with which they improved the intervals of leisure they enjoyed from the pursuits of the plough, the awl, or the anvil. They substitute the study of useful books for those trifling amusements, which insidiously lead the unwary into the paths of profligacy and vice.

ILLUSTRIOUS SHOEMAKERS.—Gifford and Drew were both Shoemakers; so was Holcroft, whose dramatic works have done so much honor. Robt. Bloomfield was a shoemaker when he wrote his "Farmer's Boy." Dr. W. Cary, Professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee, in the College of Port William, Calcutta was in early life a shoemaker. So is Mr. John Strothers, the author of the "Poor Man's Sabbath," the "Peasant's Death," and other poems.—Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the able signers of the Declaration of Independence was a shoemaker. He worked at his trade till he was 21 years of age, at Newton, near Boston, from whence he emigrated to Connecticut, and by assiduity in civil employments, arose gradually to a Judge, a Legislater, and an eminent Statesman.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

If, by the liberty of the press, we understand merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but if it means the liberty of affronting, calumniating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, will part with my share of it, whenever our legislators shall please to alter the law; and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of abusing others, for the privilege of not being abused myself.—*Franklin.*

Hints to Farmers.

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

Grind your corn with the cobs. It is better feed, and pays for the trouble.

One bushel of flax seed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than 16 bushels of oats alone, and will effectualy destroy the bots.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are more durable.

Never dew rot your hemp or flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

Keep plenty of cows and bees, as the surest way of having milk and honey.—Confine your cows with a good fence, but let your bees go at large.—*American Farmer.*

HATS! HATS!!

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and informs them that he still continues to keep on hand a constant supply of *HATS* of good quality, and at prices varying from $1 75 to $8 00. Hats made to order on the shortest notice. He also has on hand for sale at his stand, a few doors south of the Post-Office, a well assorted lot of

Fancy Jewellery,

Such as *Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Shirt-Buttons, &c. &c.* Also a constant supply of

BRAZILIAN COMBS,

Of various sizes and patterns, and a great many other fancy articles. Combs repaired on short notice and in the best manner, and the highest price given for old shell.

☞ A constant supply of Essences of Peppermint. Cinnamon, Burgamot, Lemon, Lavender, Cloves, &c, &c. for sale as above. J. C. CURLE.

Lexington, Dec. 7th, 1831. 23–tf.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6–4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs;
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia CALF SKINS;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery;

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door,*" and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, as usual, to sell good bargains:*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have '*An endless Variety:*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18–tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*
Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45–tf.

Calvinistic Magazine.

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15–tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut, figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguezs' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12–tf.

A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25 Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40–tf.

A MOST VALUABLE

EAST INDIA MEDICINE,

For the cure of Rheumatism, &c.

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request I have with difficulty procured and now send you by the ship Jasan, Capt Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a medicine universally esteemed among the people of India for the cure of Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the very great number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in RHEUMATISM you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills. I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply J. B.

Dr. Jennings of Edinburg, speaking of these pills, says—I have used them in my practice as well as in the hospitals, and find them to be a most valuable remedy in cases of Rheumatism, and well calculated to do much good. I therefore recommend them to general use; being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed who may have occasion to use this valuable medicine.

Dr. Clarke of New-York, in a letter to the agent of the proprietor, concludes by saying, "Every class of people will find in the India Extract a cheap and valuable remedy for the Rheumatism. I have generally found from one to two boxes produced a cure. ASA CLARK, M. D.

Since the proprietor has received the above medicine, wishing that the poor should benefit by it as well as the rich he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box containing 50 pills, and has appointed Dr. Robert Harris, jun. of Philadelphia, the only agent in the United States to dispose of the same, with full power to appoint agent where he may think proper F. BELDW LL.

From Wm. Ruff, Esq Keeper of the New Prison, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I was about a year and a half dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatism, which deprived me of the use of my limbs—my pains were so great that it would be impossible for me to give a description of them; they were better felt than described. I had neither rest nor sleep day or night. Thus situated, a box of the Poladelphis or India Extract pills was procured, with the consent of my physician, and taken according to the direction, with very singular success. A few doses gave wonderful relief. My pains began to leave me; I had refreshing sleep during the night and rested well during the day; the medicine was continued, and in a short time I got perfectly well. WM. RUFF.

From the late Honorable De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York.

Dear Sir: A female and relative to my family, who has resided with me for many years, and been long afflicted with racking pains, sometimes in one joint and sometimes in another, but most frequently in the wrists, shoulders, knees and ankles, and sometimes in the breast, frequently shifting from one to another, each day bringing with it additional weight of misery, depriving her of rest, day and night, attended with loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. which her physician termed obstinate rheumatism, without being able to give the least relief. Under these circumstances, we were determined to try the Poladelphis, or India Extract, the effects of which exceeded the most sanguine expectations; before she used the box her pains in a great measure left her, her appetite returned, and by using three boxes according to the directions, she is, under the smiles of Divine Providence, restored to her usual state of good health. This being a remarkable cure under the most distressing circumstances, plainly proves the great importance of that most valuable medicine. Since the above cure has been performed, my physician informed me, he had himself recommended it and used it in many obstinate chronic rheumatic affections, with the happiest effects. I therefore can, with confidence, recommend it to all who are laboring under the rheumatism in every state of the disease.

DE WITT CLINTON.

For sale at TILFORD & ANDERSON'S Store Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.

December 14th, 1831. 24–tf.

DR. D. J. AYRES,

HAVING united with DR. J. TODD, *late of Fayette County,* in the practice of

Medicine, &c.

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL immediately opposite the Market House.

Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9–tf.

Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831 15–tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents, shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.